UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/267
5 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
SPANISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 14 of the provisional agenda*

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Report of the Secretary General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/51 entitled: "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of the resolution.

2. By a note verbale dated 19 February 1992 and a reminder dated 7 December 1992, the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 of the resolution, invited Governments of Member States to communicate to him views on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, at an appropriate time, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism and views on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, as well as on proposals contained in the latest report of the Secretary-General on the item (A/46/346 and Add.1 and 2) and on proposals made during the debate on that item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

3. By a letter dated 13 February 1992, and a reminder dated 3 December 1992, the Legal Counsel also invited specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to communicate to him any information or other relevant material deemed to be appropriate for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General requested under paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 46/51.

4. As at 15 July 1993, replies had been received from the Governments of Bolivia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Guyana, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Panama, Qatar, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela. Replies had also been received from the International Maritime Organization, the World Tourism Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and IAEA.

5. The present report reproduces the replies received from the above-mentioned Governments and organizations.

6. Any additional replies that are received will be published in addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BOLIVIA

[Original: Spanish]

[15 April 1993]

1. In implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/29 of 4 December 1989, on 18 March 1991 the Bolivian Government informed the Secretary-General (see A/46/346) that it was in favour of convening an international conference on international terrorism, on the understanding that the purpose of the conference would be to promote the preparation of a convention on the prevention of terrorism.

2. In that connection, the Bolivian Government once again strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, in all their forms. It also wishes to express its concern at the scale and the complexity of terrorism in the world today. Terrorism results in loss of life and cripples lives, and impedes the development of peoples when attacks are perpetrated against State property.

3. In the light of past experience, Bolivia recognizes that the international community has not yet evolved enough to be able to reach a consensus on a definition of terrorism; the purpose of the international conference should therefore not be solely to define international terrorism, because the conference would inevitably fail to do so. The conference should be a forum where States have an opportunity to consolidate their ties based on cooperation with a view to controlling terrorism and preventing it from increasing.

4. International cooperation is the most appropriate way of preventing and eliminating terrorism, and such cooperation must take place at the international, regional subregional and bilateral levels, to ensure that every Government has the means to deal with this scourge.

5. Resolution 25 adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, entitled "Terrorist criminal activities", reflects the concern of the international community in this connection and sets out the measures that must be taken to deal with international terrorism, including the recommendation that international cooperation for the effective and uniform prevention and control of terrorism should be strengthened.

6. It must also be emphasized that a convention on international cooperation against terrorism must deal with international responsibility on the part of States that promote terrorism in other States, and on the part of States, that fail to take the necessary steps to prevent the manufacture of and traffic in arms destined for terrorist and narco-terrorist groups.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[13 May 1993]

1. The Government of Cyprus unequivocally condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and welcomes the efforts by the United Nations to deal with the question of international terrorism. Cyprus, traditionally recognizes the right of the people under colonial regimes and other forms of alien domination and occupation to struggle, considering that this constitutes the exercise of the principle of self-determination of peoples.

2. Cyprus is taking a series of measures for the prevention of terrorism, according to existing international instruments in force, including, inter alia, a computerized system for the control and surveillance of suspects; it cooperates closely with other States and international organizations and has

entered into a number of bilateral agreements with certain States covering the field of combating terrorism.

3. The Government of Cyprus, taking note of paragraphs 12 and 13 of General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991 endorses the suggestion whereby an international conference should be convened, under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider a draft convention against terrorism, for the purpose of ending all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism in accordance with the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 44/29 of 4 December 1989.

DENMARK

(on behalf of the European Community and its member States)

[Original: English]

[15 April 1993]

The European Community and its member States reaffirm their full support for General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991, in which the Assembly unequivocally condemned, as criminal and not justifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed. They welcome the decision of the General Assembly to adopt this resolution without a vote. As regards more detailed comments the European Community and its member States refer to their statement of 27 September 1991 (A/46/346/Add.1).

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

[28 July 1992]

1. In accordance with the principles of its foreign policy, Ecuador has traditionally supported the struggle of peoples subject to colonial regimes or other forms of foreign domination but has categorically and unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms, regardless of its motivation or political objective. Ecuador regards terrorism as a flagrant violation of the fundamental rights of the individual and as a threat to the security and stability of nations.

2. Since the scourge of terrorism has gone beyond national frontiers, the struggle against it must transcend State boundaries and assume regional and global dimensions. Terrorism must be universally condemned and combated; to that end, all existing arrangements must be used and efforts must be made to improve and strengthen them. In this context, Ecuador considers that universal ratification of or accession to relevant international conventions is of fundamental importance.

3. Ecuador also believes that all States must refrain from organizing, assisting, instigating, facilitating or permitting acts of terrorism in other States.

4. Ecuador observes with great concern the existence in various countries of Latin America of an illicit association between terrorists and drug traffickers for the purpose of engaging in terrorist activity funded and supported by those who benefit from drug trafficking. Ecuador considers that the recognition of this crime, known as narco-terrorism, by the International Narcotics Control Board in its 1990 report, was appropriate.

5. The Government of Ecuador welcomed with satisfaction the release of the hostages in Lebanon and commends the endeavours of the United Nations to achieve that outcome.

6. Ecuador supports the holding, under United Nations auspices, of an international conference on the elimination of terrorism once the common basic elements of an understanding have been defined.

GUYANA

[Original: English]

[14 April 1993]

1. The Government of Guyana wishes to record its full support for all measures being undertaken specifically by the United Nations, and also by the international community in general to combat and eliminate international terrorism.

2. We are indeed acutely aware of the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism in all its forms on international peace and security, and join other nations in unequivocally condemning these acts.

3. The Government of Guyana therefore will give due consideration to the international legal regime relating to various aspects of international terrorism with a view to minimizing the threat of and also the perpetration of terrorist acts.

4. We commend the proposal for the convening of an international conference on terrorism and consider it propitious in the light of the perpetuation of terrorism on a global scale.

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[5 April 1993]

The position of Iraq with regard to the contents of paragraphs 12 and 13 of General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991, concerning measures to eliminate international terrorism is as follows.

1. Iraq condemns terrorist acts in principle, and its national legislation contains severe penalties for anyone who perpetrates or participates in such acts.

2. Iraq supports the efforts to deal with this issue, particularly the efforts of the United Nations, and endeavours to make a serious contribution to them.

3. Iraq stresses the importance of arriving at a clear definition of "international terrorism" that enjoys the acceptance of the international community as a whole, for that would facilitate arrival at a solution of the controversial issues surrounding the subject, including a definition of terrorist acts.

4. Any serious treatment of the problem of terrorism must take into account the importance of a study and analysis of the underlying causes that contribute, in one way or another, to the alarming increase in the dimensions of the problem.

5. A study of the causes renders it necessary to define the circumstances in which armed violence may arise from some iniquitous international practices imposed on many parts of the world to further egoistic interests. Such practices include racist policies, foreign occupation and denial of the inalienable legitimate rights of peoples, particularly the right to self-determination and the right to determine the form of political regime, and other rights provided for by international covenants and customs and the norms of international law.

6. Iraq stresses that any objective treatment of the problem of terrorism must take into account United Nations resolutions relating to the right to self-determination, the elimination of colonialism, the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their right to use appropriate means, including armed struggle, to achieve their aspirations for freedom and independence; and that not the slightest doubt remains regarding the distinction between the struggle of peoples for liberation and terrorist acts.

7. Consideration of the definition of terrorist acts must take into account practices and measures carried out by a State or a number of States using technologically sophisticated and other means of destruction to inflict damage and destruction on the infrastructure, vital necessities and utilities of another State for the purpose of arousing fear and panic among the citizens in order to achieve hegemony and impose their supremacy and their policies on various pretexts. The number of the victims of this type of terrorism is

greater than the number of the victims of terrorist acts committed by individuals.

8. It is essential to recall that one of the major causes of the exacerbation of the problem of terrorism is the nurturing by States of separatist movements, self-proclaimed political opposition groups and armed revolt, in violation of the fundamental principles of international law, first and foremost, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, which is the essence of the domestic authority of States, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations.

9. The convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations is essential for the study of the problem from all aspects and the proposal of appropriate solutions. Sound preparations for such a conference would be a major factor towards the success of an international conference.

10. It must be stipulated clearly that the measures adopted to combat terrorism should not in any way encroach on the fundamental principles of human rights.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[Original: Arabic]

[3 May 1993]

1. It is beyond doubt that terrorism constitutes a grave threat to all humanity in view of the innocent lives lost or jeopardized as a result of it, the disruption and undermining of confidence it causes in international relations and the threat it poses to international peace and security.

2. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which has been and remains a victim of terrorist practices, condemns international terrorism in all its forms and shares the conviction of the international community that it is necessary to combat this dangerous phenomenon in all its various forms and practices. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has on numerous occasions expressed its deep concern over the spread of international terrorism, and has pointed to and continues to point to the need to combat it. It has stressed that it will not allow its territory, citizens or institutions to be used either directly or indirectly for the carrying out of acts of terrorism, and that it will inflict penalties on all persons who are shown to be involved in such acts.

3. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has also supported all the General Assembly resolutions condemning international terrorism, and has acceded to most of the relevant international treaties on combating terrorism, such as the conventions signed at Tokyo, The Hague and Montreal regarding the safety of civil aviation.

4. As proof of the sincere desire of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to put an end to international terrorism in view of the threat it poses for international peace and security, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has requested the holding of a special session of the General Assembly and has supported the call for the convening of an international conference under United Nations auspices in order to arrive at a clear definition of terrorism and to

search for the root causes underlying the aggravation of this dangerous phenomenon with which we have been confronted for several decades, and thus to eliminate the hidden factors which underlie all the forms of terrorism and acts of violence confronting the world. For the United Nations to consider the subject of terrorism and its causes, it is necessary to start by outlining a clear methodology which is generally accepted by the international community. The lack of a clear definition of international terrorism and the confusion between it and the right of peoples to self-determination and self-defence has enabled some parties to use the term as a propaganda weapon with which to denigrate a number of countries which support the just struggle of peoples for their policies, independence and self-determination.

5. We are hopeful that the international community will be able to examine the causes of international terrorism and to put an end to it in order to make way for an international climate of security in which all peoples may live in peace, security and happiness, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and all international agreements.

MALTA

[Original: English]

[19 March 1992]

1. The Government of Malta has repeatedly and unequivocally condemned, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism whenever and by whomever committed.

2. The Government of Malta believes that the nature of international terrorism requires that measures taken by individual States to combat it be enhanced through the increased cooperation of the international community. An important feature of this cooperation is the positive growth in the number of States parties to the main international conventions dealing with this issue. Malta has, on its part, ratified the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation.

3. The Government of Malta has followed with attention the discussion on the proposal of convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international conference on terrorism, and it would like to reiterate its view that for such a conference to make a meaningful contribution to the evolution of international solidarity against terrorism, a consensus on its convening would be essential. No such consensus exists at present and further deliberation on this issue is required.

4. The Government of Malta reaffirms its commitment to participate fully in the efforts of the international community to eradicate international terrorism and to cooperate constructively in the consideration of proposals aimed at achieving this end.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[21 May 1992]

Draft legislation is pending before the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Panama which would introduce in Book II, Title VII, of the Penal Code, which deals with offences against collective security, a new chapter VI, entitled "Manufacture, possession, import and export of and trading in firearms", prescribing penalties of 3 to 10 years' imprisonment for infractions.

QATAR

[Original: English]

[22 May 1992]

The State of Qatar takes a firm stand against all acts of international terrorism, regardless of who the culprit is, while recognizing the distinction between terrorism and people's legitimate struggle to implement their right of self-determination according to the goals and principles of the Charter. The State of Qatar supports the proposal to hold, at an appropriate time and under the auspices of the United Nations an international conference on dealing with the phenomenon of international terrorism. It also approves of the proposals contained in His Excellency's report cited in paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 46/51 and of the other proposals made in the course of the debate in the Sixth Committee.

SWEDEN

(on behalf of the Nordic countries)

[Original: English]

[27 April 1993]

The Nordic States reaffirm their full support for General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991, which was adopted with consensus and which condemned as criminal and unjustifiable all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed. The Nordic States reiterate their views as expressed in the Nordic statement of 11 October 1991 (see A/C.6/46/SR.13, paras. 16-19).

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

[25 February 1993]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its condemnation of all terrorist acts, methods and practices as criminal acts in that they are aimed at the lives and property of innocent persons and infringe on the sovereignty and regional security of States. It calls for the establishment of true cooperation between all States in the framework of international legitimacy with a view to taking the necessary measures to prevent and combat the occurrence of terrorism and eliminate its causes. It also calls for internationally acceptable criteria to be laid down in order to differentiate clearly between terrorism, which must be condemned and combated, and national struggles against foreign occupation, to which protection and support should be given.

2. On that basis, the Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the historic General Assembly resolution 42/159, which took a step forward by expanding and encouraging the establishment of effective cooperation to combat terrorism in the framework of international legitimacy and on the basis of the principles contained in paragraph 14 thereof, which derives from the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States.

3. The Syrian Arab Republic was similarly a forerunner in advocating the convening of an international conference to define terrorism, study its causes and differentiate it from the struggles of peoples for liberation from foreign occupation and to study the underlying causes of acts of violence which lie in the violation of fundamental rights, misery, frustration grievance and despair.

4. The Syrian Arab Republic thus appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in continuing to seek the opinions of Member States with a view to convening the aforesaid international conference in accordance with General Assembly resolutions. Its position is based on its concern to protect international legitimacy, the principles of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]

[15 September 1992]

1. When dealing with a subject such as international terrorism, its causes and ways of combating it, it is important to bear in mind one of the fundamental principles of the Venezuelan State contained in the preamble to the Constitution, namely, "to cooperate with other nations, and especially with the fraternal Republics of the continent, in the interests of the international community, on a basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, the self-determination of peoples and the universal safeguarding of the individual and social rights of

the human being, and the repudiation of war, conquest and economic domination as instruments of international policy".

2. As you will readily appreciate, the paragraph quoted above includes a series of principles and norms of international conduct which must be taken into account when considering international terrorism.

3. In addition, all terrorist activities, whether they are committed by individuals, by groups, by organizations or by States, must be condemned explicitly, clearly and unambiguously on all possible occasions. Yet, it is also necessary to recognize, as stated in the preambular part of resolution 46/51, that there exists the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements.

4. Venezuela has always repudiated terrorism in the forums of the world community, both international and regional. We therefore feel that we have given sufficient proof to the international community of our country's opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and our rejection of this ignominious form of struggle which, in the majority of cases, claims innocent victims, who were unable to defend themselves against surprise attacks and treachery.

5. There is no doubt that the international community has made conscientious and sustained efforts to find ways of combating international terrorism and, to that end, has drafted various international instruments to deal with this scourge of humanity. Far from remaining on the sidelines, Venezuela has been an active participant in the drafting of relevant instruments. It has always voted in the international forums for resolutions condemning international terrorism, and it has become a party to the major conventions on the subject.

6. Accordingly, we feel that the international community must not relax its efforts in this struggle or show signs of lessened interest even if confronted by other equally serious or more acute problems. We believe that the international community should convene a general conference on the subject for the purpose of establishing the underlying causes of international terrorism and suggesting practical and viable ways of removing them. To this end, the support and collaboration of all States regardless of their political or economic systems and their degree of development and economic potential, are required. In today's interdependent world, all countries are players, and possible victims, in the drama. That is why cooperation in the struggle must consist of the concerted efforts of all States. In our opinion, punitive or enforcement measures alone are not sufficient to put a halt to terrorism but must be combined with analysis and a comprehensive settlement that takes into account all the underlying factors and encompasses all the solutions the international community can provide.

7. Therefore, any international conference which is convened to consider the question of terrorism, and such a conference is, in our opinion, desirable, necessary and urgent, must be divided into two phases: the first to investigate and discuss the causes of the problem with their full implications, taking into account all of the factors which are responsible; and the second to decide on

the means and procedures for solving the problem in an approach that deals with the contributing factors, whether economic, social, political or other.

8. One of the factors which can undoubtedly contribute to a solution is the early completion of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind now under consideration by the International Law Commission. We have repeatedly stated that the draft Code is important and must be made available to the international community as soon as possible. The Code must cover all types of crimes which constitute attacks on peace and the safety of mankind, and an international criminal jurisdiction must be established with an international criminal court as its basis. The International Law Commission has undoubtedly made progress in this area over the last several years, but we suggest that the emphasis should be on giving such work a higher priority. Therefore one of the steps the international community can take is to request the International Law Commission to include in its preparatory work on the draft Code the substantive and procedural regulations appropriate for the international criminal court.

9. Another important element is the role which both the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, along with the various bodies of the system, can play. The General Assembly and the Security Council should be aware of and discuss acts of international terrorism perpetrated against the international community and should condemn them unequivocally. They should also suggest solutions and make recommendations likely to diminish the incidence of this sort of criminal activity. Strengthening the role of the Secretary-General and his more active personal participation in the analysis and solution of the difficulties stemming from international terrorism can contribute, within a general and comprehensive framework for dealing with the problem, to the quest for and adoption of practical and feasible solutions. As already stated, it might be advisable to reactivate the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism or to establish an appropriate subsidiary body which could consider cases of international terrorism in the world and submit a well-reasoned report with conclusions designed to help the Secretary-General and the other principal bodies of the Organization to fulfil their functions.

10. In like manner, no effort must be spared when it comes to urging all States to be parties to the international legal instruments which have been approved in various international forums for preventing and combating international terrorism. This could be accomplished by circulating a note in which the details of agreements to which each State is a party can be presented.

11. Likewise, the support which is indispensable and necessary both for the Organization and its specialized agencies and for the competent intergovernmental organizations must be given to enable them to study the measures which, within their respective spheres of competence, are best suited to the struggle against terrorism and then to draft the suggestions, recommendations or decisions needed to attack the causes of terrorism and to combat and eliminate it.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS*

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[5 April 1993]

1. The 29th Session of the ICAO Assembly reiterated its policy to accord aviation security the highest priority in the work programme of the Organization and the Council of ICAO continues its efforts towards the enhancement of the level of implementation of the ICAO security programme on a world-wide basis.

2. On 11 September 1992, the Council adopted Amendment 8 to Annex 17 (Aviation Security) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. This amendment relates to the comprehensive security screening of checked baggage, security controls over cargo, courier and express parcels and mail, variations to procedures pertaining to security programmes, pre-flight checks of international aircraft and measures providing for the incorporation of security consideration into airport design.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[21 January 1993]

1. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has adopted the following instruments which aim at eliminating international terrorism:

(a) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, which entered into force on 1 March 1992;

(b) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, which entered into force also on 1 March 1992.

2. In 1986, in response to Assembly resolution A.584(14), IMO prepared and circulated MSC/Circ.443, entitled "Measures to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crews on board ships".

3. Seminars and workshops have been organized by IMO to explain, in general, the provisions of the instruments and, in particular, to assist Member States implement the measures contained in MSC/Circ.443 aimed at strengthening security in port areas and combating terrorism at sea through regional cooperation. The following three seminars and workshops have so far been held:

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* Most of the documents referred to in the replies are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

(a) San Juan (Puerto Rico), for the countries in the Greater Caribbean region (May 1989);

(b) Athens and the Aegean Sea, for Mediterranean and Black Sea countries (August 1989);

(c) Tokyo, for Western Pacific countries (March 1991).

4. Furthermore, in cooperation with the United Kingdom Government, IMO is planning a two-day seminar during 1993 to consider the need for standards similar to those in MSC/Circ.443 for passenger ferries.

5. The Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) of IMO has recommended an outline format for a regional agreement and contingency plan for the prevention of unlawful acts developed during the aforementioned seminars and workshops to States, port authorities and shipowners for use as a basis in formulating such agreements and contingency plans. Having concluded the series of seminars and workshops in areas frequently visited by cruise ships, the MSC recommended that, subject to the availability of funds, similar events should be organized in other regions of the world where such action would be justified.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[23 March 1993]

1. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 3 March 1980, entered into force on 8 February 1987.

2. In accordance with article 16 of the Convention, a review conference of the Parties to the Convention was convened at Vienna, on 29 September 1992, by IAEA. On that date, the Parties represented at the review conference adopted the following Final Statement:

"Final Statement of the Review Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

"A conference of Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was convened at Vienna, Austria, on 29 September 1992, by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in accordance with article 16 of the Convention. The Parties noted the continuing need to protect nuclear materials from theft, malevolent use or other unlawful acts. They also highlighted the need to preserve the confidentiality of information related to the movement of nuclear materials. The Parties reviewed the Convention as concerns the preamble, the whole of the operative part and the annexes, in light of its implementation, and found the Convention to be adequate. They took note of the function given to the IAEA by the Convention to inform Parties of national points of contact and

central authorities and of national laws and regulations. They also took note of the role given to the IAEA in the Convention to receive from, and notify, Parties of formal notifications of the final outcome of criminal prosecutions pursuant to the Convention.

"In addition, the Parties:

"- Believe that the Convention provides an appropriate framework for cooperation between States in the protection, recovery and return of stolen nuclear material;

"- Reaffirm the important role of the Convention for the physical protection of nuclear material, and that the Convention provides an appropriate framework for international cooperation in the application of criminal sanctions against any person who may commit criminal acts involving nuclear material;

"- Affirm that the Convention provides a sound basis for physical protection of nuclear material during international transport, and is acceptable in its current form;

"- Recognize that bilateral consultations recommended in article 5.3 provide an important basis for coordinating Parties' responsibilities under the Convention; and

"- Reaffirm their full support for the Convention and urge all States which have not already done so to accede to the Convention.

"- The Parties to the Convention also:

"- Recognize that INFCIRC/225/Rev.2, 'The Physical Protection of Nuclear Material', provides useful guidance on the measures for the physical protection of nuclear material in use, transit and storage; and

"- Call on the IAEA to organize a meeting in the near future to examine INFCIRC/225/Rev.2, primarily to consider the need for consistency of the Categorization Table contained in that document with the Convention, and to consider the incorporation of further guidance on such issues as irradiated fuel, nuclear material contained in waste and other issues.

Vienna, 29 September 1992"

3. The International Atomic Energy Agency proposes to convene a meeting in June 1993 to consider the matters raised by the Final Statement in connection with document INFCIRC/225/Rev.2, entitled "The physical protection of nuclear material".

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[27 April 1992]

1. The General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) held at Buenos Aires, Argentina in September and October 1992, adopted a document entitled "Recommended measures for tourism safety" which relates, inter alia, to assistance to tourists victims of acts of terrorism.

2. That document has been edited by WTO in a brochure form and is being made available to tourism administrations and professionals, particularly at major tourism fairs. Furthermore, in the biennium 1992-1993, the WTO secretariat has undertaken a subsequent activity in respect of these measures consisting in preparing a draft check-list on implementation, which is now being consulted with our Tourism Safety Committee. The aim is to equip National Tourism Administrations with self-administered audits, gather information on the already existing facilities and services in this area and issue specific recommendations to member States and industry in instances where tourist protection is inadequate.

ANNEX

State, as at 22 June 1993, of signatures of, and ratifications of or accessions to, international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism

A. Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General of the United Nations performs depository functions a/

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977, in accordance with article 17 (a))

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977
China		5 Aug. 1987
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980

a/ For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or declarations of succession to the two conventions below, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, document ST/LEG/SER.E/11 (Sales No. E/93.V.11 as well as its subsequent issues).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978
Israel		31 July 1980
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sep. 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992
Liberia		30 Sep. 1975
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		8 Aug. 1985
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988
Togo		30 Dec. 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983, in accordance with article 18 (i))

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Antigua and Barbuda		6 Aug. 1986
Argentina		18 Sep. 1991
Australia		21 May 1990
Austria	3 Oct. 1980	22 Aug. 1986
Bahamas		4 June 1981
Barbados		9 Mar. 1981
Belarus		1 July 1987
Belgium	3 Jan. 1980	
Bhutan		31 Aug. 1981
Bolivia	25 Mar. 1980	
Brunei Darussalam		18 Oct. 1988
Bulgaria		10 Mar. 1988
Cameroon		9 Mar. 1988
Canada	18 Feb. 1980	4 Dec. 1985
China		26 Jan. 1993
Chile	3 Jan. 1980	12 Nov. 1981
Côte d'Ivoire		22 Aug. 1989
Cyprus		13 Sep. 1991
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark		11 Aug. 1987
Dominica		9 Sep. 1986
Dominican Republic	12 Aug. 1980	
Ecuador		2 May 1988
Egypt	18 Dec. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
El Salvador	10 June 1980	12 Feb. 1981
Finland	29 Oct. 1980	14 Apr. 1983
Gabon	29 Feb. 1980	
Germany	18 Dec. 1979	15 Dec. 1980
Ghana		10 Nov. 1987
Greece	18 Mar. 1980	18 June 1987
Grenada		10 Dec. 1990
Guatemala	30 Apr. 1980	11 Mar. 1983
Haiti	21 Apr. 1980	17 May 1989
Honduras	11 June 1980	1 June 1981
Hungary		2 Sep. 1987
Iceland		6 July 1981
Iraq	14 Oct. 1980	
Israel	19 Nov. 1980	
Italy	18 Apr. 1980	20 Mar. 1986
Jamaica	27 Feb. 1980	
Japan	22 Dec. 1980	8 June 1987
Jordan		19 Feb. 1986
Kenya		8 Dec. 1981
Kuwait		6 Feb. 1989

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Lesotho	17 Apr. 1980	5 Nov. 1980
Liberia	30 Jan. 1980	
Luxembourg	18 Dec. 1979	29 Apr. 1991
Malawi		17 Mar. 1986
Mali		8 Feb. 1990
Mauritius	18 June 1980	17 Oct. 1980
Mexico		28 Apr. 1987
Mongolia		9 June 1992
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands	18 Dec. 1980	6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand	24 Dec. 1980	12 Nov. 1985
Norway	18 Dec. 1980	2 July 1981
Oman		22 July 1988
Panama	24 Jan. 1980	19 Aug. 1982
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 Oct. 1980
Portugal	16 June 1980	6 July 1984
Republic of Korea		4 May 1983
Romania		17 May 1990
Russian Federation		11 June 1987
Saint Kitts and Nevis		17 Jan. 1991
Saudi Arabia		8 Jan. 1991
Senegal	2 June 1980	10 Mar. 1987
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		26 Mar. 1984
Sudan		19 June 1990
Suriname	30 July 1980	5 Nov. 1981
Sweden	25 Feb. 1980	15 Jan. 1981
Switzerland	18 July 1980	5 Mar. 1985
Trinidad and Tobago		1 Apr. 1981
Togo	8 July 1980	25 July 1986
Turkey		15 Aug. 1989
Uganda	10 Nov. 1980	
Ukraine		19 June 1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Dec. 1979	22 Dec. 1982
United States of America	21 Dec. 1979	7 Dec. 1984
Venezuela		13 Dec. 1988
Yugoslavia	29 Dec. 1980	19 Apr. 1985
Zaire	2 July 1980	

B. Conventions in respect of which the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, or some Member States perform depository functions

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969, in accordance with article 21, paragraph (1)) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Afghanistan		15 April 1977	14 July 1977
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1985	17 October 1985
Argentina		23 July 1971	21 October 1971
Australia		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Austria		7 February 1974	8 May 1974
Bahamas		15 May 1975	10 July 1973 (1)
Bahrain		9 February 1984	9 May 1984 (2)(3)
Bangladesh		25 July 1978	23 October 1978
Barbados	25 June 1969	4 April 1972	3 July 1972
Belarus		3 February 1988	3 May 1988 (2)(4)
Belgium	20 December 1968	6 August 1970	4 November 1970
Bhutan		25 January 1989	25 April 1989
Bolivia		5 July 1979	3 October 1979
Botswana		16 January 1979	16 April 1979
Brazil	28 February 1969	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Brunei Darussalam		23 May 1986	21 August 1986
Bulgaria		28 September 1989	27 December 1989 (5)
Burkina Faso	14 September 1963	6 June 1969	4 December 1969
Burundi		14 July 1971	12 October 1971
Cameroon		24 March 1988	22 June 1988
Canada	4 November 1964	7 November 1969	5 February 1970
Cape Verde		4 October 1989	2 January 1990
Central African Republic		11 June 1991	9 September 1991
Chad		30 June 1970	28 September 1970
Chile		24 January 1974	24 April 1974
China		14 November 1978	12 February 1979 (2)(6)
Colombia	8 November 1968	6 July 1973	4 October 1973
Comoros		23 May 1991	21 August 1991
Congo	14 September 1963	13 November 1978	11 February 1979
Costa Rica		24 October 1972	22 January 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		3 June 1970	1 September 1970
Cyprus		31 May 1972	29 August 1972
Czech Republic		25 March 1993	1 January 1993 (7)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		9 May 1983	7 August 1983 (2)
Denmark	21 November 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Djibouti		10 June 1992	8 September 1992
Dominican Republic		3 December 1970	3 March 1971
Ecuador	8 July 1969	3 December 1969	3 March 1970
Egypt		12 February 1975	13 May 1975 (2)
El Salvador		13 February 1980	13 May 1980
Equatorial Guinea		27 February 1991	28 May 1991
Ethiopia		27 March 1979	25 June 1979 (2)
Fiji		18 January 1972	10 October 1970 (8)

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Finland	24 October 1969	2 April 1971	1 July 1971
France	11 July 1969	11 September 1970	10 December 1970
Gabon		14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Gambia		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Germany	14 September 1963	16 December 1969	16 March 1970 (9)
Ghana		2 January 1974	2 April 1974
Greece	21 October 1969	31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Grenada		28 August 1978	26 November 1978
Guatemala	14 September 1963	17 November 1970	15 February 1971 (2)
Guyana		20 December 1972	19 March 1973
Haiti		26 April 1984	25 July 1984
Holy See	14 September 1963		
Honduras		8 April 1987	7 July 1987 (2)
Hungary		3 December 1970	3 March 1971 (10)
Iceland		16 March 1970	14 June 1970
India		22 July 1975	20 October 1975 (2)
Indonesia	14 September 1963	7 September 1976	6 December 1976 (2)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		28 June 1976	29 September 1976
Iraq		15 May 1974	13 August 1974 (11)
Ireland	20 October 1964	14 November 1975	12 February 1976
Israel	1 November 1968	19 September 1969	18 December 1969
Italy	14 September 1963	18 October 1968	4 December 1969
Jamaica		16 September 1983	15 December 1983
Japan	14 September 1963	26 May 1970	24 August 1970
Jordan		3 May 1973	1 August 1973
Kenya		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Kuwait		27 November 1979	25 February 1980 (12)
Lao People's Democratic Republic		23 October 1972	21 January 1973
Lebanon		11 June 1974	9 September 1974
Lesotho		28 April 1972	27 July 1972
Liberia	14 September 1963		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		21 June 1972	19 September 1972
Luxembourg		21 September 1972	20 December 1972
Madagascar	2 December 1969	2 December 1969	2 March 1970
Malawi		28 December 1972	28 March 1973
Malaysia		5 March 1985	3 June 1985
Maldives		28 September 1987	27 December 1987
Mali		31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Malta		28 June 1991	26 September 1991
Marshall Islands		15 May 1989	13 August 1989
Mauritania		30 June 1977	28 September 1977
Mauritius		5 April 1983	4 July 1983
Mexico	24 December 1968	18 March 1969	4 December 1969
Monaco		2 June 1983	31 August 1983
Mongolia		24 July 1990	22 October 1990
Morocco		21 October 1975	19 January 1976 (13)
Nauru		17 May 1984	15 August 1984
Nepal		15 January 1979	15 April 1979
Netherlands	9 June 1967	14 November 1969	12 February 1970 (14)
New Zealand		12 February 1974	13 May 1974
Nicaragua		24 August 1973	22 November 1973
Niger	14 April 1969	27 June 1969	4 December 1969
Nigeria	29 June 1965	7 April 1970	6 July 1970
Norway	19 April 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Oman		9 February 1977	10 May 1977 (2)(15)
Pakistan	6 August 1965	11 September 1973	10 December 1973
Panama	14 September 1963	16 November 1970	14 February 1971
Papua New Guinea		6 November 1975	16 September 1975 (2)(16)
Paraguay		9 August 1971	7 November 1971
Peru		12 May 1978	10 August 1978 (2)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Philippines	14 September 1963	26 November 1965	4 December 1969
Poland		19 March 1971	17 June 1971 (2)
Portugal	11 March 1964	25 November 1964	4 December 1969
Qatar		6 August 1981	5 December 1981
Republic of Korea	8 December 1965	19 February 1971	20 May 1971
Romania		15 February 1974	16 May 1974 (2)
Russian Federation		3 February 1988	3 May 1988 (2)(17)
Rwanda		17 May 1971	15 August 1971
Saint Lucia		31 October 1983	29 January 1984
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		18 November 1991	16 February 1992
Saudi Arabia	6 April 1967	21 November 1969	19 February 1970
Senegal	20 February 1964	9 March 1972	7 June 1972
Seychelles		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Sierra Leone		9 November 1970	7 February 1971
Singapore		1 March 1971	30 May 1971
Slovenia		18 December 1992	25 June 1991 (18)
Solomon Islands		23 March 1982	7 July 1978 (19)
South Africa		26 May 1972	24 August 1972 (2)
Spain	27 July 1964	1 October 1969	30 December 1969
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978	28 August 1978
Suriname		10 September 1979	25 November 1975 (20)
Sweden	14 September 1963	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Switzerland	31 October 1969	21 December 1970	21 March 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		31 July 1980	29 October 1980 (2)
Thailand		6 March 1972	4 June 1972
Togo		26 July 1971	24 October 1971
Trinidad and Tobago		9 February 1972	9 May 1972
Tunisia		25 February 1975	26 May 1975 (2)
Turkey		17 December 1975	16 March 1976
Uganda		25 June 1982	23 September 1982
Ukraine		29 February 1988	29 May 1988 (2)(21)
United Arab Emirates		16 April 1981	15 July 1981 (22)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 September 1963	29 November 1968	4 December 1969 (23)
United Republic of Tanzania		12 August 1983	10 November 1983
United States of America	14 September 1963	5 September 1969	4 December 1969
Uruguay		26 January 1977	26 April 1977
Vanuatu		31 January 1989	1 May 1989
Venezuela	13 March 1964	4 February 1983	5 May 1983 (2)
Viet Nam		10 October 1979	8 January 1980 (2)
Yemen		26 September 1986	25 December 1986
Yugoslavia	14 September 1963	12 February 1971	13 May 1971
Zaire		20 July 1977	18 October 1977
Zambia		14 September 1971	13 December 1971
Zimbabwe		8 March 1989	6 June 1989

(1) Declaration dated 15 May 1975 by Bahamas :hat it considers itself to be found to the said Convention by virtue of the ratification of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas attained independence on 10 July 1973.

(2) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

(3) Reservation: "The accession of the State of Bahrain to the Convention shall not be considered or interpreted as recognition of 'Israel' either generally or implicitly under the Convention."

(4) Declaration dated 17 December 1987 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (now the Republic of Belarus) that "the accession of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(5) Declaration dated 21 August 1989 by the People's Republic of Bulgaria (now the Republic of Bulgaria) that "the accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under the multilateral and bilateral agreements on acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(6) The instrument of accession contains the following statement: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification by the Chiang clique usurping the name of China in regard to the above-mentioned Convention".

(7) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Convention with effect from 1 January 1993.

(8) Declaration dated 18 January 1972 by Fiji that it succeeded, upon independence (whereof the date was 10 October 1970), to the rights and obligations of the United Kingdom in respect of this Convention.

(9) The German Democratic Republic, which acceded to the Convention on 10 January 1989, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(10) On 12 December 1989, a declaration dated 16 October 1989 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of accession on 3 December 1970 with regard to article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention. The declaration took effect on 12 December 1989.

(11) Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with it.

(12) It is understood that the accession to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo, 1963, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(13) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."

(14) Declaration: "... the Convention, with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall not enter into force for Suriname and/or the Netherlands Antilles until the ninetieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will have notified the International Civil Aviation Organization that in Suriname and/or in the Netherlands Antilles the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention have been taken".

Note 1: On 4 June 1974, a declaration dated 10 May 1974 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in regard to making the Convention applicable to Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September 1974. (See also footnote 20.)

Note 2: By a note dated 30 December 1985 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(15) The accession by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as, recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(16) Declaration dated 6 November 1975 by Papua New Guinea that "it desires to be treated as a party in its own right to the said Convention", which entered into force for Australia on 20 September 1970, and had applied to the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea. Papua New Guinea attained independence on 16 September 1975.

(17) Declaration dated 4 December 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (now the Russian Federation) that "the accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(18) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 18 December 1992, with effect from 25 June 1991.

(19) The Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978; the instrument of succession was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 23 March 1982.

(20) The instrument of succession was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 10 September 1979. Prior to that date the provisions of the Convention applied to Suriname by virtue of a declaration dated 10 May 1974 by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975. (See also footnote 14.)

(21) Declaration dated 13 January 1988 by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (now Ukraine) that "the accession of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(22) Reservation: "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country".

(23) Declaration: "... the provisions of the Convention shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom informs the International Civil Aviation Organization that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented".

Note: On 1 December 1982, a declaration dated 12 November 1982 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization stating that the provisions of the Convention shall extend to Anguilla. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Anguilla on 1 December 1982.

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan	16 December 1970	29 August 1979
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	16 December 1970	11 September 1972 (1)
Australia	15 June 1971	9 November 1972
Austria	28 April 1971	11 February 1974
Bahamas		13 August 1976
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (2)
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	16 December 1970	2 April 1973
Belarus	16 December 1970	30 December 1971 (2)
Belgium	16 December 1970	24 August 1973
Benin	5 May 1971	13 March 1972
Bhutan		28 December 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana		28 December 1978
Brazil	16 December 1970	14 January 1972 (2)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	16 December 1970	19 May 1971 (2)
Burkina Faso		19 October 1987
Burundi	17 February 1971	
Cambodia	16 December 1970	
Cameroon		14 April 1988
Canada	16 December 1970	20 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Central African Republic		1 July 1991
Chad	27 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile	4 June 1971	2 February 1972
China		10 September 1980 (2)(3)
Colombia	16 December 1970	3 July 1973
Comoros		1 August 1991
Costa Rica	16 December 1970	9 July 1971
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus		5 July 1972
Czechoslovakia	16 December 1970	6 April 1972 (4)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		28 April 1983
Denmark	16 December 1970	17 October 1972 (5)

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Djibouti		24 November 1992
Dominican Republic	29 June 1971	22 June 1978
Ecuador	19 March 1971	14 June 1971
Egypt		28 February 1975 (2)
El Salvador	16 December 1970	16 January 1973
Equatorial Guinea	4 June 1971	2 January 1991
Ethiopia	16 December 1970	26 March 1979
Fiji	5 October 1971	27 July 1972
Finland	8 January 1971	15 December 1971
France	16 December 1970	18 September 1972
Gabon	16 December 1970	14 July 1971
Gambia	18 May 1971	28 November 1978
Germany	16 December 1970	11 October 1974 (6)
Ghana	16 December 1970	12 December 1973
Greece	16 December 1970	20 September 1973
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	16 December 1970	16 May 1979 (2)
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti		9 May 1984
Honduras		13 April 1987
Hungary	16 December 1970	13 August 1971 (7)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	14 July 1971	12 November 1982 (2)
Indonesia	16 December 1970	27 August 1976 (2)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 December 1970	25 January 1972
Iraq	22 February 1971	3 December 1971
Ireland		24 November 1975
Israel	16 December 1970	16 August 1971
Italy	16 December 1970	19 February 1974
Jamaica	16 December 1970	15 September 1983
Japan	16 December 1970	19 April 1971
Jordan	9 June 1971	18 November 1971
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait	21 July 1971	25 May 1979 (8)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 February 1971	6 April 1989
Lebanon		10 August 1973
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		4 October 1978 (9)
Liechtenstein	24 August 1971	
Luxembourg	16 December 1970	22 November 1978
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (2)
Malaysia	16 December 1970	4 May 1985
Maldives		1 September 1987

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Mali		29 September 1971
Malta		14 June 1991
Marshall Islands		31 May 1989
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	16 December 1970	19 July 1972
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia	18 January 1971	8 October 1971
Morocco		24 October 1975 (10)
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		11 January 1979
Netherlands	16 December 1970	27 August 1973 (11)
New Zealand	15 September 1971	12 February 1974
Nicaragua		6 November 1973
Niger	19 February 1971	15 October 1971
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway	9 March 1971	23 August 1971
Oman		2 February 1977 (2)(12)
Pakistan	12 August 1971	28 November 1973
Panama	16 December 1970	10 March 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975 (2)
Paraguay	30 July 1971	4 February 1972
Peru		28 April 1978 (2)
Philippines	16 December 1970	26 March 1973
Poland	16 December 1970	21 March 1972 (2)
Portugal	16 December 1970	27 November 1972
Qatar		26 August 1981 (2)
Republic of Korea		18 January 1973 (13)
Romania	13 October 1971	10 July 1972 (2)
Russian Federation	16 December 1970	24 September 1971 (2)
Rwanda	16 December 1970	3 November 1987
Saint Lucia		8 November 1983
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 November 1991
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (2)(14)
Senegal	10 May 1971	3 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone	19 July 1971	13 November 1974
Singapore	8 September 1971	12 April 1978
Slovenia		27 May 1992 (15)
South Africa	16 December 1970	30 May 1972 (2)
Spain	16 March 1971	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		27 October 1978 (16)
Sweden	16 December 1970	7 July 1971
Switzerland	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980 (2)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Thailand	16 December 1970	16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	16 December 1970	31 January 1972
Tunisia		16 November 1981 (2)
Turkey	16 December 1970	17 April 1973
Uganda		27 March 1972
Ukraine	16 December 1970	21 February 1972 (2)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981 (17)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 December 1970	22 December 1971 (18)
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States of America	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Vanuatu		22 February 1989
Venezuela	16 December 1970	7 July 1983
Viet Nam		17 September 1979 (2)
Yemen		29 September 1986
Yugoslavia	16 December 1970	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

(1) The instrument of ratification by Argentina contains a declaration which, in translation, reads: "The application of this Convention to territories the sovereignty of which may be disputed among two or more States, whether Parties to the Convention or not, may not be interpreted as alteration, renunciation or waiver of the position upheld by each up to the present time".

(2) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention.

(3) The instrument of accession by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China".

(4) On 25 April 1991, an instrument was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of Czechoslovakia whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification on 6 April 1972 with regard to paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 25 April 1991.

(5) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark that, with effect from 1 June 1980, Denmark withdraws its reservation, made in the following terms upon ratification, in respect of Greenland:

"Sous la réserve que jusqu'à décision ultérieure la Convention ne s'appliquera pas aux Iles Féroé et au Groënland" (on the understanding that, until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland (unofficial translation)).

(6) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Convention on 3 June 1971, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(7) On 10 January 1990, instruments were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification on 13 August 1971 with regard to paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 10 January 1990.

(8) Ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding stating that ratification of the Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(9) The instrument of accession deposited by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains a disclaimer regarding recognition of Israel.

(10) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."

(11) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(12) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(13) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not, in any way, mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

(14) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(15) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(16) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.

(17) "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."

(18) The Convention is ratified "in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan		26 September 1984 (1)
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	23 September 1971	26 November 1973
Australia	12 October 1972	12 July 1973
Austria	13 November 1972	11 February 1974
Bahamas		27 December 1984
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (1)
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	23 September 1971	6 August 1976
Belarus	23 September 1971	31 January 1973 (1)
Belgium	23 September 1971	13 August 1976
Bhutan		28 December 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana	12 October 1972	28 December 1978
Brazil	23 September 1971	24 July 1972 (1)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	23 September 1971	28 March 1973 (1)
Burkina Faso		19 October 1987
Burundi	6 March 1972	
Cameroon		11 July 1973 (2)
Canada	23 September 1971	19 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Central African Republic		1 July 1991
Chad	23 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile		28 February 1974
China		10 September 1980 (1)(3)
Colombia		4 December 1974
Comoros		1 August 1991
Congo	23 September 1971	19 March 1987
Costa Rica	23 September 1971	21 September 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus	28 November 1972	27 July 1973
Czechoslovakia	23 September 1971	10 August 1973 (4)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13 August 1980
Denmark	17 October 1972	17 January 1973 (5)

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a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Djibouti		24 November 1992
Dominican Republic	31 May 1972	28 November 1973
Ecuador		12 January 1977
Egypt	24 November 1972	20 May 1975 (1)
El Salvador		25 September 1979
Equatorial Guinea		2 January 1991
Ethiopia	23 September 1971	26 March 1979 (1)
Fiji	21 August 1972	5 March 1973
Finland		13 July 1973
France		30 June 1976 (1)
Gabon	24 November 1971	29 June 1976
Gambia		28 November 1978
Germany	23 September 1971	3 February 1978 (6)
Ghana		12 December 1973
Greece	9 February 1972	15 January 1974
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	9 May 1972	19 October 1978 (1)
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti	6 January 1972	9 May 1984
Honduras		13 April 1987
Hungary	23 September 1971	27 December 1972 (7)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	11 December 1972	12 November 1982
Indonesia		27 August 1976 (1)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		10 July 1973
Iraq		10 September 1974
Ireland		12 October 1976
Israel	23 September 1971	30 June 1972
Italy	23 September 1971	19 February 1974
Jamaica	23 September 1971	15 September 1983
Japan		12 June 1974
Jordan	2 May 1972	13 February 1973
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait		23 November 1979 (8)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 November 1972	6 April 1989
Lebanon		23 December 1977
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		19 February 1974
Luxembourg	29 November 1971	18 May 1982
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (1)
Malaysia		4 May 1985
Maldives		1 September 1987

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Mali		24 August 1972
Malta		14 June 1991
Marshall Islands		31 May 1989
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	25 January 1973	12 September 1974
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia	18 February 1972	14 September 1972 (1)
Morocco		24 October 1975 (9)
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		11 January 1979
Netherlands	23 September 1971	27 August 1973 (10)
New Zealand	26 September 1972	12 February 1974
Nicaragua	22 December 1972	6 November 1973
Niger	6 March 1972	1 September 1972
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway		1 August 1973
Oman		2 February 1977 (1)(11)
Pakistan		24 January 1974
Panama	18 January 1972	24 April 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975 (1)
Paraguay	23 January 1973	5 March 1974
Peru		28 April 1978 (1)
Philippines	23 September 1971	26 March 1973
Poland	23 September 1971	28 January 1975 (1)
Portugal	23 September 1971	15 January 1973
Qatar		26 August 1981 (1)
Republic of Korea		2 August 1973 (12)
Romania	10 July 1972	15 August 1975 (1)
Russian Federation	23 September 1971	19 February 1973 (1)
Rwanda	26 June 1972	3 November 1987
Saint Lucia		8 November 1983
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 November 1991
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (1)(13)
Senegal	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone		20 September 1979
Singapore	21 November 1972	12 April 1978
Slovenia		27 May 1992 (14)
Solomon Islands		13 April 1982 (15)
South Africa	23 September 1971	30 May 1972 (1)
Spain	15 February 1972	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		27 October 1978 (16)
Sweden		10 July 1973

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Switzerland	23 September 1971	17 January 1978
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980 (1)
Thailand		16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	9 February 1972	9 February 1972
Tunisia		16 November 1981 (1)
Turkey	5 July 1972	23 December 1975
Uganda		19 July 1982
Ukraine	23 September 1971	26 January 1973 (1)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981 (17)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 September 1971	25 October 1973 (18)
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States of America	23 September 1971	1 November 1972
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Vanuatu		6 November 1989
Venezuela	23 September 1971	21 November 1983 (19)
Viet Nam		17 September 1979
Yemen	23 October 1972	29 September 1986
Yugoslavia	23 September 1971	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

(1) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention.

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 23 September 1971, for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts directed against the Security of Civil Aviation, the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon declares that in view of the fact that it does not have any relations with South Africa and Portugal, it has no obligation toward these two countries with regard to the implementation of the stipulations of the Convention."

(3) The instrument of accession by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China".

(4) On 25 April 1991, an instrument was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of Czechoslovakia whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification on

10 August 1973 with regard to paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 25 April 1991.

(5) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark that, with effect from 1 June 1980, Denmark withdraws its reservation, made in the following terms upon ratification, in respect of Greenland:

"Sous la réserve que jusqu'à décision ultérieure la Convention ne s'appliquera pas aux Iles Féroé et au Groënland" (on the understanding that until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland (unofficial translation)).

(6) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Convention on 9 June 1972, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(7) On 10 January 1990, instruments were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification on 27 December 1972 with regard to paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 10 January 1990.

(8) It is understood that accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, 1971, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(9) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."

(10) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until 30 days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(11) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(12) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

(13) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(14) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(15) The Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978; the instrument of succession was deposited on 13 April 1982.

(16) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.

(17) "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."

(18) The Convention is ratified "in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".

Note: By a Note dated 20 November 1990, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that Anguilla has been included under the ratification of the Convention by that Government with effect from 7 November 1990.

(19) The instrument of ratification by the Government of Venezuela contains the following reservation regarding articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention:

"Venezuela will take into consideration clearly political motives and the circumstances under which offences described in Article 1 of this Convention are committed, in refusing to extradite or prosecute an offender, unless financial extortion or injury to the crew, passengers, or other persons has occurred".

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following declaration in a Note dated 6 August 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela insofar as it purports to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Convention to submit the case against an offender to the competent authorities of the State for the purpose of prosecution".

With reference to the above declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Venezuela, in a Note dated 21 November 1985, informed the Department of State of the Government of the United States of the following:

"The reserve made by the Government of Venezuela to Articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention is based on the fact that the principle of asylum is contemplated in Article 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela. Article 116 reads:

> 'The Republic grants asylum to any person subject to persecution or which finds itself in danger, for political reasons, within the conditions and requirements established by the laws and norms of international law.'

It is for this reason that the Government of Venezuela considers that in order to protect this right, which would be diminished by the application without limits of the said articles, it was necessary to request the formulation of the declaration contemplated in Article 2 of the Law approving the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Security (sic) of Civil Aviation".

The Government of Italy made the following declaration in a Note dated 21 November 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of Italy does not consider as valid the reservation formulated by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela due to the fact that it may be considered as aiming to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Convention to submit the case against an offender to the competent authorities of the State for the purpose of prosecution".

4. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987, in accordance with article 19, paragraph 1) a/

States/ organization	Date of signature	Date of deposit of expression of consent to be bound	Entry into force
Argentina	28 February 1986	6 April 1989	6 May 1989 (1)
Australia	22 February 1984	22 September 1987	22 October 1987
Austria	3 March 1980	22 December 1988	21 January 1989
Belgium b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Brazil	15 May 1981	17 October 1985	8 February 1987
Bulgaria	23 June 1981	10 April 1984	8 February 1987 (2)
Canada	23 September 1980	21 March 1986	8 February 1987
China		10 January 1989	9 February 1989 (3)
Croatia		29 September 1992	effect from 8 October 1991
Czech Republic		24 March 1993	effect from 1 January 1993
Denmark b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Dominican Republic	3 March 1980		
Ecuador	26 June 1986		
EURATOM	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (4)
Finland	25 June 1981	22 September 1989	22 October 1989
France b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (5)
Germany b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Greece b/	3 March 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Guatemala	12 March 1980	23 April 1985	8 February 1987 (6)
Haiti	9 April 1980		
Hungary	17 June 1980	4 May 1984	8 February 1987 (7)(20)
Indonesia	3 July 1986	5 November 1986	8 February 1987 (8)
Ireland b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Israel	17 June 1983 (9)		
Italy b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (10)
Japan		28 October 1988	27 November 1988
Liechtenstein	13 January 1986	25 November 1986	8 February 1987
Luxembourg b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Mexico		4 April 1988	4 May 1988
Mongolia	23 January 1986	28 May 1986	8 February 1987 (11)(20)
Morocco	25 July 1980		
Netherlands b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (12)
Niger	7 January 1985		
Norway	26 January 1983	15 August 1985	8 February 1987
Panama	18 March 1980		
Paraguay	21 May 1980	6 February 1985	8 February 1987
Philippines	19 May 1980	22 September 1981	8 February 1987
Poland	6 August 1980	5 October 1983	8 February 1987 (13)
Portugal b/	19 September 1984	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Republic of Korea	29 December 1981	7 April 1982	8 February 1987 (14)
Romania	15 January 1981 (15)		
Russian Federation	22 May 1980	25 May 1983 continued 26 December 1991	8 February 1987 (16)
Slovak Republic		10 February 1993	effect from 1 January 1993
Slovenia		7 July 1992	effect from 25 June 1991
South Africa	18 May 1981 (17)		
Spain b/	7 April 1986	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (18)

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

b/ Signed/ratified as EURATOM member State.

States/ organization	Date of signature	Date of deposit of expression of consent to be bound	Entry into force
Sweden	2 July 1980	1 August 1980	8 February 1987
Switzerland	9 January 1987	9 January 1987	8 February 1987
Tunisia		8 April 1993	8 May 1993
Turkey	23 August 1983	27 February 1985	8 February 1987 (19)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
United States of America	3 March 1980	13 December 1982	8 February 1987
Yugoslavia	15 July 1980	14 May 1986 continued 28 April 1992	8 February 1987

(1) The following reservation was attached to the instrument of ratification of the Convention:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention, Argentina does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17.2 of the Convention".

(2) "The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by Article 17 (2) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, according to which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of any Party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice."

(3) The following reservation was attached to the instrument of accession: "China will not be bound by the two dispute settlement procedures as stipulated in paragraph 2, Article 17 of the said Convention".

(4) "[The European Atomic Energy Community] would like to declare:

"(a) that the Member States of the Community are at present Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

"(b) that Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention are not applicable to the Community.

"Further, pursuant to Article 17 (3) of the Convention, [the European Atomic Energy Community] declare[s] that, since only States may be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice, the Community considers itself exclusively bound by the arbitration procedures provided for in Article 17 (2)."

(5) Upon signature:

"Recalling its statement contained in document CPNM/90 of 25 October 1979, the French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation."

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."

Note: The French statement regarding article 6 bis (document CPNM/87) reads: "... This provision introduces new elements to the field of criminal jurisdiction, necessitating a thorough examination of their legal implications ..." (document CPNM/90)

Upon approval:

"(1) In approving the Convention, the French Government expresses the following reservation: the offences described in subparagraphs 1 (e) and 1 (f) of article 7 of the Convention shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of French penal legislation.

"(2) The French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation.

"(3) In accordance with article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."

(6) The instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

"The Republic of Guatemala does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures set out in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention, which provide for the submission of disputes to arbitration or their referral to the International Court of Justice for decision".

(7) "The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of paragraph 2 of article 17 that any dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of article 17 shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

(8) The instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Convention and takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all parties to the dispute".

(9) "In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(10) "(1) In connection with article 4.2

Italy considers that if assurances as to the levels of physical protection described in annex I have not been received in good time the importing State party may take appropriate bilateral steps as far as practicable to assure itself that the transport will take place in compliance with the aforesaid levels.

"(2) In connection with article 10

The last words 'through proceedings in accordance with the laws of the State' are to be considered as referring to the whole article 10.

"Italy considers that international cooperation and assistance for physical protection and recovery of nuclear materials as well as criminal rules and extradition will apply also to the domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes. Italy also considers that no provision contained in this convention shall be interpreted as precluding the possibility to widen the scope of the convention at the review conference foreseen in article 16."

(11) "... does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2, article 17 of the Convention, whereby disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention could be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision at the request of any party to the dispute."

(12) "With regard to the obligation to exercise jurisdiction referred to in Article 10 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, the Kingdom of the Netherlands makes the reservation, that in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands are unable to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds of

one of the principles referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom shall be bound by this obligation only if it has received an extradition request from a Party to the Convention and the said request has been rejected."

(13) "After having seen and examined the said Convention and the annexes thereto, the Council of State approved them subject to the reservation that the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17.2 of the Convention; ..."

(14) "The Government of the Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(15) "The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which state that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation or by any other peaceful means of settling disputes shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

"The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes can be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

"In signing the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that, in its interpretation, the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 4 refer exclusively to organizations to which the Member States have transferred competence to negotiate, conclude and apply international agreements on their behalf and to exercise the rights and fulfil the responsibilities entailed by such agreements including the right to vote."

(16) "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute."

(17) "In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Republic of South Africa declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(18) "The Kingdom of Spain declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(19) "Turkey, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Convention does not consider itself bound by Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

(20) Indicates that reservation/declaration was subsequently withdrawn.

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989, in accordance with art. VI, para. 1) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession	Effective date
Argentina	24 February 1988	12 February 1992	13 March 1992
Australia		23 October 1990	22 November 1990
Austria	4 July 1989	28 December 1989	27 January 1990
Belarus	24 February 1988	1 May 1989	6 August 1989
Belgium	15 March 1989		
Brazil	24 February 1988		
Bulgaria	24 February 1988	26 March 1991	25 April 1991
Cameroon	23 November 1988		
Canada	24 February 1988		
Central African Republic		1 July 1991	31 July 1991
Chile	24 February 1988	15 August 1989	14 September 1989
China	24 February 1988		
Congo	13 April 1989		
Costa Rica	24 February 1988		
Côte d'Ivoire	21 March 1988		
Czech Republic (1)		25 March 1993	1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11 April 1989		
Denmark (2)	24 February 1988	23 November 1989	23 December 1989
Egypt	24 February 1988		
Ethiopia	24 February 1988		
Fiji		21 September 1992	21 October 1992
Finland	16 November 1988		
France (3)	29 March 1988	6 September 1989	6 October 1989
Gabon	20 September 1988		
Germany (4)	24 February 1988		
Ghana	24 February 1988		
Greece	18 April 1988	25 April 1991	25 May 1991
Hungary	24 February 1988	7 September 1988	6 August 1989
Iceland	24 February 1988	9 May 1990	8 June 1990
Indonesia	24 February 1988		
Iraq		31 January 1990	2 March 1990
Ireland	29 July 1988	26 July 1991	25 August 1991
Israel	24 February 1988	2 April 1993	2 May 1993
Italy	24 February 1988	13 March 1990	12 April 1990
Jamaica	24 February 1988		
Jordan	30 September 1988	18 September 1992	18 October 1992
Kuwait (5)	24 February 1988	8 March 1989	6 August 1989
Lebanon	24 February 1988		
Liberia	24 February 1988		
Luxembourg	18 May 1989		
Malawi	24 February 1988		
Malaysia	24 February 1988		
Mali		31 October 1990	30 November 1990
Malta		14 June 1991	14 July 1991
Marshall Islands	23 June 1988	30 May 1989	6 August 1989
Mauritius	28 June 1989	17 August 1989	16 September 1989
Mexico	24 February 1988	11 October 1990	10 November 1990

a/ The information concerning this convention is reproduced below as furnished on 23 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession	Effective date
Morocco	8 July 1988		
Netherlands, Kingdom of the (6)	13 April 1988		
New Zealand	11 April 1989		
Niger	24 February 1988		
Norway	24 February 1988	29 May 1990	28 June 1990
Oman		27 November 1992	27 December 1992
Pakistan	24 February 1988		
Peru	24 February 1988	7 June 1989	6 August 1989
Philippines	25 January 1989		
Poland	24 February 1988		
Portugal	24 February 1988		
Republic of Korea	24 February 1988	27 June 1990	27 July 1990
Romania	24 February 1988		
Russian Federation	24 February 1988	31 March 1989	6 August 1989
Saint Lucia		11 June 1990	11 July 1990
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 December 1988	29 November 1991	29 December 1991
Saudi Arabia	24 February 1988	21 February 1989	6 August 1989
Senegal	24 February 1988		
Slovenia (7)		27 May 1992	-
Spain	2 March 1989	8 May 1991	7 June 1991
Sri Lanka	28 October 1988		
Sweden	24 February 1988	26 July 1990	25 August 1990
Switzerland	24 February 1988	9 October 1990	8 November 1990
Togo	24 October 1988	9 February 1990	11 March 1990
Turkey	24 February 1988	7 July 1989	6 August 1989
Ukraine	24 February 1988		
United Arab Emirates	24 February 1988	9 March 1989	6 August 1989
United Kingdom (8)	26 October 1988	15 November 1990	15 December 1990
United States	24 February 1988		
Venezuela	24 February 1988		
Yugoslavia	24 February 1988	21 December 1989	20 January 1990
Zaire	24 February 1988		

(1) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Protocol with effect from 1 January 1993.

(2) The Government of Denmark made the following reservation at the time of ratification of the Protocol: "Until later decision, the Protocol will not be applied to the Faroe Islands."

(3) The Government of France made the following declaration at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"The French Republic recalls the declaration made at the time of its accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971, when it stated that: 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.'"

The above declaration is applicable to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971."

In addition, the following declaration was made by that Government at the time of ratification:

"In depositing its instrument of ratification of the Protocol of 24 February 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the French Republic recalls and confirms the declaration made at the time of its accession to the said Convention, when it stated that: 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.'

The above declaration is applicable to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971."

(4) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Protocol on 31 January 1989, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(5) It is understood that the ratification of this Protocol does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(6) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands made the following interpretative statement at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, in the light of the preamble, it understands the provisions laid down in Articles II and III of the Protocol to signify the following:

- only those acts which, in view of the nature of the weapons used and the place where they are committed, cause or are likely to cause incidental loss of life or serious injury among the general public or users of international civil aviation in particular, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (a), as contained in Article II of the Protocol;

- only those acts which, in view of the damage which they cause to buildings or aircraft at the airport or their disruption of the services provided by the airport, endanger or are likely to endanger the safe operation of the airport in relation to international civil aviation, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph I bis (b), as contained in Article II of the Protocol."

(7) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(8) The Government of the United Kingdom made the following declaration at the time of ratification of the Protocol: "... the United Kingdom declares that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

6. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992) a/

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
Argentina	10 March 1988		
Australia		19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria	10 March 1988	28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Bahamas	10 March 1988		
Belgium	9 March 1989		
Brazil	10 March 1988		
Brunei Darussalam	3 February 1989		
Bulgaria	10 March 1988		
Belarus	2 March 1989		
Canada	10 March 1988	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Chile	10 March 1988 (1)		
China	25 October 1988 (2)	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Costa Rica	10 March 1988		
Denmark	26 October 1988		
Ecuador	10 March 1988		
Egypt	16 August 1988	8 January 1993 (3)	8 April 1993
Finland	18 November 1988		
France	10 March 1988	2 December 1991 (4)	1 March 1992
Gambia		1 November 1991	1 March 1992
Germany		6 November 1990 (5)	1 March 1992
Greece	10 March 1988	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Hungary	10 March 1988	9 November 1989	1 March 1992
Iraq	17 October 1988 (6)		
Israel	10 March 1988		
Italy	10 March 1988	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jordan	10 March 1988		
Liberia	10 March 1988		
Morocco	10 March 1988		
Netherlands	23 January 1989	5 March 1992	3 June 1992
New Zealand	8 December 1988		
Nigeria	9 September 1988		
Norway	10 March 1988	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman		24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Philippines	10 March 1988		
Poland	22 November 1988	25 June 1991	1 March 1992
Romania		2 June 1993	31 August 1993
Russian Federation	2 March 1989		
Saudi Arabia	6 March 1989		
Seychelles	24 January 1989	24 January 1989	1 March 1992
Spain	28 September 1988	7 July 1989	1 March 1992
Sweden	10 March 1988	13 September 1990	1 March 1992
Switzerland	10 March 1988	12 March 1993	10 June 1993
Trinidad and Tobago		27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Turkey	10 March 1988 (7)		
Ukraine	2 March 1989		

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a/ The information concerning this convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Maritime Organization.

b/ Czechoslovakia, which had signed the convention on 9 March 1989, was dissolved on 31 December 1992.

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 September 1988	3 May 1991 (8)	1 March 1992
United States of America	10 March 1988		

(1) The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

"In connection with the provisions of article 4 of the present Convention, the Government of Chile shall not apply the provisions thereof to incidents that occur in its internal waters and in the waters of Magellan Strait."

(2) The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention and reaffirmed upon ratification:

"The People's Republic of China is not bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

(3) The following reservations were made at the time of ratification of the Convention:

"1. A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

"2. A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

"This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

(4) The instrument of approval contained the following declarations:

"1. As far as article 3, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by 'tentative', 'incitation', 'complicité' and 'menace', la tentative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

"2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: 'Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court'."

(5) On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

(6) The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

"This signature does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any relationship with it."

(7) Reservation to the effect that Turkey does not consider itself bound by all of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1.

(8) The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

7. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992) a/

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
Argentina	10 March 1988		
Australia		19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria		28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Bahamas	10 March 1988		
Belgium	9 March 1989		
Brazil	10 March 1988		
Brunei Darussalam	3 February 1989		
Bulgaria	10 March 1988		
Belarus	2 March 1989		
Canada	10 March 1988	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Chile	10 March 1988		
China	25 October 1988 (1)	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Costa Rica	10 March 1988		
Denmark	26 October 1988		
Ecuador	10 March 1988		
Egypt	16 August 1988	8 January 1993 (2)	8 April 1993
France	10 March 1988	2 December 1991 (3)	1 March 1992
Germany		6 November 1990 (4)	1 March 1992
Greece	10 March 1988	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Hungary	10 March 1988	9 November 1989	1 March 1992
Iraq	17 October 1988 (5)		
Israel	10 March 1988		
Italy	10 March 1988	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jordan	10 March 1988		
Liberia	10 March 1988		
Morocco	10 March 1988		
Netherlands	23 January 1989	5 March 1992 (6)	3 June 1992
New Zealand	8 December 1988		
Nigeria	9 September 1988		
Norway	10 March 1988	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman		24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Philippines	10 March 1988		
Poland	22 November 1988	25 June 1991	1 March 1992
Romania		2 June 1993	31 August 1992
Russian Federation	2 March 1989		
Saudi Arabia	6 March 1989		
Seychelles	24 January 1989	24 January 1989	1 March 1992
Spain	28 September 1988	7 July 1989	1 March 1992
Sweden	10 March 1988	13 September 1990	1 March 1992
Switzerland	27 February 1989	12 March 1993	10 June 1993
Trinidad and Tobago		27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Turkey	10 March 1988 (7)		
Ukraine	2 March 1989		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 September 1988	3 May 1991 (8)	1 March 1992
United States of America	10 March 1988		

a/ The information concerning this convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Maritime Organization.

b/ Czechoslovakia, which had signed the Protocol on 9 March 1989, was dissolved on 31 December 1992.

(1) The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Protocol and reaffirmed upon ratification:

"The People's Republic of China is not bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

(2) The following reservations were made at the time of ratification of the Protocol:

"1. A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

"2. A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

"This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

(3) The instrument of approval contained the following declarations:

"1. As far as article 2, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by 'tentative', 'incitation', 'complicité' and 'menace', La tentative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

"2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, to the extent that reference is made to the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: 'Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court'."

(4) On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

(5) The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"This signature does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any relationship with it."

(6) The instrument of acceptance contained the following reservation:

"With regard to the obligation laid down in article 1 of the Protocol in conjunction with article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to exercise jurisdiction in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands cannot exercise jurisdiction on any of the grounds referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to be bound to exercise such jurisdiction only after the Kingdom has received and rejected a request for extradition from a State Party".

(7) Reservation to the effect that Turkey does not consider itself bound by all of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

(8) The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

6. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval accession or succession	Date of entry into force
Aghanistan	1 March 1991		
Argentina	1 March 1991		
Belarus	1 March 1991		
Belgium	1 March 1991		
Belize	1 March 1991		
Bolivia	1 March 1991		
Brazil (1)	1 March 1991		
Bulgaria	26 March 1991		
Canada	1 March 1991		
Chile	1 March 1991		
Colombia	13 December 1991		
Costa Rica	1 March 1991		
Côte d'Ivoire	1 March 1991		
Czech Republic (2)(3)		25 March 1993	
Denmark	1 March 1991		
Ecuador	1 March 1991		
Egypt	1 March 1991		
Finland	25 March 1993		
France	1 March 1991		
Gabon	1 March 1991		
Germany	1 March 1991		
Ghana	1 March 1991		
Greece	1 March 1991		
Guinea	1 March 1991		
Guinea-Bissau	1 March 1991		
Honduras (1)	26 March 1991		
Hungary	30 October 1992		
Israel	1 March 1991		
Jordan	17 July 1992		
Kuwait	1 March 1991		
Lebanon	1 March 1991		
Madagascar	1 March 1991		
Mali	1 March 1991		
Mauritius	1 March 1991		
Mexico	1 March 1991	9 April 1992	
Netherlands	2 August 1991		
Norway (2)	1 March 1991	9 July 1992	
Pakistan	1 March 1991		
Peru (1)	1 March 1991		
Republic of Korea	1 March 1991		
Russian Federation	1 March 1991		
Senegal	1 March 1991		
Spain	5 April 1993		
Sweden	13 November 1992		
Switzerland	1 March 1991		
Togo	1 March 1991		
Turkey (1)	7 May 1991		
Ukraine	1 March 1991		

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a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 22 June 1993 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval accession or succession	Date of entry into force
United Arab Emirates		21 December 1992	
United States of America	1 March 1991		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 March 1991		

(1) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

(2) Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer State.

(3) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound, as at 1 January 1993, by the Convention. The declaration made by the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, thereof continues in force for the Czech Republic (see footnote 2).